THE SHAMELESS ROUMANIAN HOAX.

PROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Fearful Massucre—Butchery of tJews in Roumania—
An Uprising of So-called Christians in a Turkish
Province—Thousands of Jews Butchered—The Massucre Not Ended Yet.
[By the American Press Association.]
A WAR OF RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IN ROUMANIA.
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—A fearful war of

THE PRETENDED "AUTHORITY" FOR IT.
PARIS, June 5.—MR. MYER STENN: The Jewsof Ronania are expelled, plundered, horribly maitreated; numbers wounded, and probably killed.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF JEWS.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

International Typographical Union this morning, the

reports of the President and Vice-President were read.

Temple.

The delegates went into secret session, remaining in session until 1 p, m., after which they resumed open session, and, without transacting any important business,

During last week \$122,000 in gold was remitted of from San Francisco to New-York.

The annual meeting of the Hudson Eiver Ed-

The Rev. David Reed, for 40 years widely

....The Ohio Republican State Executive Commit-

....The ocean telegraph lines are still deranged in

.... At the law term of the Supreme Judicial Court

r question on ordering to a the efford and Eric Railway.

. The Massachusetts Senate has assigned to mor-

On Monday, Lord Derby laid the corner-stone

At the meeting of the American Baptist Free

The special election in San Francisco yesterday

Honolulu dates to May 23 have been received. The report of the Minister of Figure to the Legislature, now in sessions that the receipts of the National Transiery for two years were 4900,000. The expenditures for the same period were \$500,000. The public debt was \$112,000?

.The colored people of Syracuse yesterday ceie

.The Hon. Horatio Seymour has accepted the

the College of Literature and Philosophy.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Cand Company, at Annapolis, on Monday, the HonJames C, Clark State Senator from Baltimore County, was elected Pecident. The following are the Directors: George S, Irrown and Gilmer
Meredith of Baltimore City: James G, Barrett of Washington, D, C,
Isaac Young, William S, McPherson, and William Dodge of Maryland,
The salary of the President was raised from \$2,500 to \$10,000 per annum.

.The National Photographers' Association com

If it annual meeting in Cleveland Fescrelay. The meeting will also almost after expected. A large number of photographers are put and more are expected. It is thought from 100 to 400 members epartment of an will be present. The photographe on exhibits argued tollection ever seem in this construct. The address of relative elevered by Mr. J. T. Ryder of Cheveland, and Mr. Abram. Bogon as York responded. The generalized of the accession was district.

By direction of President Grant the Marin

The second annual meeting of the stockholder

of the Ridgefield and New-York Railway Congrassy was held posterieds at Ridgefield and New-York Railway Congrassy was held posterieds at Ridgefield. The attendance was large. President Runisative, and Chief Engineer Haight's reports were satisfactory. There had been abscribed \$4.57(00). and if military were satisfactory. There had been abscribed \$4.57(00). and if military is a fine property of the road had been graded. Messus. Peter P. Counsen, F. A. Rocked, B. D. L. Adams, W. P. Alsandroth, E. Sours, E. Rardisall, W. M. M. Mend, Hafford Lockwood, S. Cook, F. T. Palmer, R. Tarlor, and H. Kecker were refelected directors. Mr. E. Burksall of Percebester was revisected President, Wm. J. Mead of Greenwick, Vicas-President, Ephrailus Sours of Portchester, Secretary, and Peter P. Coonen of Hidgefields, Tressarer.

sed in the United States

adjourned until to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, June 7 .- At the meeting of the

No further information has been received

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE CORTES ON THE QUES-TION OF THE THRONE—AN ABLE SPEECH FROM SENOR RIVERO—THE PRINCIPLES OF MONARCHY DENOUNCED.

Madrid, Tuesday, June 7, 1870. The debate on the question of electing a King commenced in the Cortes yesterday. It opens with animation, and bids fair to become exciting. The most prominent among the speakers yesterday was Schor Rivero. He created a marked sensation by declaring that the restoration of the Bourbons in Spain would never be permitted by the majority. He then proceeded to denounce monarchy in general, maintaining that it had produced all the evils from which Spain suffered. The speech was received with play (Christos Paschon), ascribed to Gregory of Nazianzum. members. Replies were made by the supporters of revalty. The discussion lasted until a late hour, when, without taking action on the question, the Cortes adjourned. To-day the Cortes is engaged in the consideration of various railroad schemes.

### ROME.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS BECOMING DISGUSTED. ROME, Tuesday, June 7, 1870.

The Augsburg Gazette says that the American delegates in the Œcumenical Council show a growing disinclination to the Papal Infallibility dogma, and are disgusted with the sophistry and sycophancy of

REVOLUTIONARY TROUBLES IN ITALY. ANOTHER POLITICAL PLOT DISCOVERED.

FLORENCE, Tuesday June 7, 1870. The discovery of a secret political movement in Leghern has led to prompt action for its suppression. Twenty-two persons implicated in the affair have been arrested, and the police are searching for others. All needful precautions have been taken by the officer in command of the garrison.

THE RECENT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS SUP-FRESSED-EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM ME-NOTTI GARIBALDI.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] FLORENCE, May 21 .- The movements of which I hastily wrote last week are "suppressed"-that is to say, the troops at Catanzaro have taken 30 prisoners, wounded and killed 20, and compelled the remaining 950 to disperse among the Calabrian Mountains. The leaders, Feglier and Piccoli, were men of little or no personal influence, yet they were able to gather together this band, to induce Ricciotti Garibaldi to join them, and also to count their partisans in the University of Naples.

Menotti Garibaldi's letter frankly states the position he assumes. When he told the Prefect that he disapproved the movement, of course he did not know that his brother was among the insurgents, and his first act on finding it out was to collar him and pack him off to Caprera; but this opposition arose not from the motives assigned to him by the Premier. Let him speak for himself:

Premier. Let him speak for himself:

Cano Bizzoni: I see by your number of 11th May that you note certain words of Lanza concerning me; as you ought to know, I cannot accept the praises of the Minister Carabiniere.

I gave my advice against the movement, as soon as I heard that it was on foot, became I do not think the moment yet arrived; but assuredly I could not offer my support to the meet loathsome of all Governments—the Italian Government. I offered my arm to the Syndic of Cataneano when I saw the city alarmed, fearing that the preseners, who amount to 700, among whom are many brigands, might be freed; and I can assure you that, by the persons present at the meeting, the idea of supporting the Government was decidedly rejected; only the Syndie said a few words in order that the city should remain calm and not pronounce itself until the great Italian office shall have given the example, He morrows, brother of likerty of action with regard to police. Ever yours,

Calancare, May 14, 1850. Calanzaro, May 14, 1810.

The protest of the 300 citizens of Catanzaro-their letter to Deputy Marincala declaring that it never entered their heads to assist the Government to put down a republican movement, but that, led to believe that brigands or Bourbons had assumed the red shirt for purposes of pillage and plunder, they naturally hastened to hinder them-is but a repetition of this case, matters of fact almost unconscious avowal that the present system is for a large body of Italians hopeless; that they have tried it, and it wont work; that if they do not join the impatient ones in attempting its immediate overthrow it is because they do not deem the present moment opportune; that they wait for more important centers to take the initiative. To us it seems that this quiet announcement of a conviction ought to furnish the present government more food for thought than the insuccessful but constant attempts of insurrectional bands. These are composed for the most part of dered desperate, to whom, like the sick man on his bed, any change seems for the better. But the 'protesters" are quiet citizens, who have no personal grievances to avenge, but who feel, and, when the occasion comes, say-This is not the Italy we fought and suffered for.

By the way, you must not confound with the attempts at Pavia, Catanzaro, Piacenza, the so-called republican attempts of Grosseto and Maremma, h-aded by a certain Galiani. This bears written on its face "provocative agent." They call Galiani a friend of Garibaldi. Well, he was once his cook, and though the fact does not exclude, it certainly does not imply friendship. Galiani, in 1867, headed a similar band, instigated, as we then believed, by the Tuscan consorte, who aimed at the overthrow of Rattazzi, and was, with his whole band, disarmed by five-and-twenty soldiers; and we believe this time that he is instigated and paid by the same party thirsty for the overthrow of the Lanza Ministry The inflated, absurd proclamation calling on the Italians to rise in the name of Rome-the fact that he had plenty of money on his person-the notorious character of the man, marks him an agent of the the late Ministry and their partisans. If they can succeed in discrediting the Republicans and rendering the present Ministry ridiculous; it is a point gained, and, unfortunately, the present Minister of the Interior does lend himself to absurd situations. Only this week he has made blunder upon blunder. One day he asserted that Carlo Mayr, one of the leading Republicans of Leghorn, was at the head of the Maremma movement, and the next that he had not well digested the details, and that Mayr had nothing to do with it. Then, on hearing that Galiani and his band were in the Maremma, and that an attack on Massa was feared, instead of understanding, as any child in the elementary schools would understand, that in connection with the Maremma it must be Massa Marittima that was meant, he telegraphed to the prefect of Massa in Lunigiana, warning him to look out for a revolutionary band in the neighborhood, and promising to send forces at once to protect public order. The surprise, useless searches, and reply of the Prefect may be imagined. Of course Lanza's enemies got hold of the story, and make the most of it.

Take this honest but feeble Government-the unscrapulous but by no means brainless partisans of the late Cabinet-look at the risings here, there and ever; where; accept Mazzini on the continent, and you will understand that one wakes in the morning

asking what next ? The apparent next is the grand discussion of Sella's Omnibus bill, to begin on Monday.

THE MIRACLE-PLAY IN OBERAMMERGAU.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
OBERAMMERGAU, May 20.—This long German name looks rather formidable, but only means, in plain English, the upper district on the river Ammer. The place lies in a remote valley of the Bavarian Alps, a little removed from the post-road that runs from Munich to Inesbruck, and half way between them. The 1,296 inhabitants busy themselves chiefly with the conventional Yankee occupation of whittling, but to some purpose for they produce wood-carvings little inferior to the best Swiss work. The character of the peasantry is quite Tyrolean. The people are NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870.

honest, obliging, temperate, simple, unburdened with brains, brave, persevering and pious.
Their language is German, somewhat corrupted from that of the Prussian Court, and the religion of the country is universally Roman Catholic. Certainly no peasantry could be better fitted than they to render the solemn scenes of the New Testament. It is no novelty to find this sacred drama given by peasants; it is merely a relic of the earlier ages. It striking, and the resemblance is hightened by the is a combination, as it were, of the theater and the church-an artistic performance, actuated by the

purest religious motives. The origin of religious drama in the Christian Church is certainly as early as the second century. During that and the following century many of the Bible scenes were drama-

We have many proofs of the rapid and widespreading taste that existed for these dramas even before the fifth century, and in the tenth century we find the very popular religious dramas of Hroswitha. The exact date, however, at which these plays were put upon the stage is lost in the impene trable gloom of the Dark Ages; but there exists proof that they were given in Bohemia and Thuringia in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The subjects of these "mysteries," or miracle-plays, were taken from both the Old and New Testament and from the lives of the saints, the New Testament being generally preferred. The actors were for a long time priests only, and when it became necessary, from the greater number of parts, to introduce the laity, it was only to fill the minor positions, and the clergy still continued to act the principal rôlessuch as those of Christ and the Apostles.

Little by little abuses crept in, and some plays written by the laity were contrary to the dogmas of the Church, so that the pure faith of many listeners was shaken. Görres relates that during a representation of the Mysteries at Eisenach, "the five foolish virgins asked their companions in vain for some oil. They were then shut out by the bridegroom, and began weeping and begging the aid of the saints; but neither the saints nor the Virgin Mary were able to bring about the reprieve of their condemnation. The Landgrave of Thuringia seeing this, was filled with doubts and rage, crying aloud. What does this Christian faith amount to if God cannot be moved by the intercession of Mary and the Saints ! And it was only, says the grave chronicler. after five days of fierce struggle with his doubts that the Landgrave was brought to a true understanding of the Scriptures through the efforts of the learned doctors." So it took a day apiece to convince him

Although the subjects of these religious dramas were always taken from Scripture, yet the characters and their language are often purely imaginative

or allegorical. It happens frequently that the liveliest scenes and most interesting dialogues are wholly the invention of the author. The "Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum" gives the following song, which I translate from the Old German. Mary Magdalene, who is still a sinner, comes upon the stage with Lucifer and several other devils, who all praise her beauty in the highest terms. Mary is not in the least disconcerted by their praise, but is rather pleased with it, and

sings to them in response: I will deck out my form,
I'm a woman so fair,
And will dance just a turn
With a layuma or riar;
For I love to be springing,
And a jolly song singing. I spread my mantel in the field, And my lady begins to ask Where I have been so very long I What business is it of hers I

What business is it of h Shall I not make free With my body, Pil sec. Martha next appears and besecehes Mary to repent,

but Mary sings gaily: Mary sings gaily:
Take care of thine own soul, sister dear,
I will let thee with all my heart,
But I will be happy and gay,
And, therefore, I earnestly pray
That thou will go thy heavenly way,
And not begine to repent any more,
But leave me, for thou art becoming a bore.

Shortly afterward the repentance of Mary Magda lene is brought about, and she is represented very much as Correggio and Battoni have given her to us on canvas. But none of these episodes occur in the passion play as it is now given at Ammergan. The present text is written strictly in accordance

with the Bible. It was carefully revised about 1815 by a monk named Weiss. The music for the chorus and orchestra was com-

posed by Dedler, the village schoolmaster, and in many parts does credit to a true master of compo-

The origin of the Ammergan play is much more peculiar than most of the others, for in 1633 a pes tilence resulting from the Thirty Years' War raged through the Tyrol even to the secluded village of Oberammergau, where 80 persons died within a month. The pious and superstitious peasants then took a vow to represent the Passion of Christ every 10 years, if the plague should be removed, and after that day, according to tradition, no death occurred. The play was given accordingly in the following year, 1634, for the first time and was continued every tenth year until 1774, when the Prince Archbishop of Salzburg-under whose jurisdiction Ammergau fell forbade every such performance as being profane, ludicrous, distracting, inducing intemperance on ac count of the large concourse of people, and exposing the Church to the ridcule of free thinkers.

The measures taken by the secular authorities to put this decree of suppression into effect were so vigorous that almost every representation of the kind was discontinued. That at Ammergau, owing probably to its peculiar origin, was still given, notithstanding all opposition. But, in 1810, the Abbey of Ettal, founded by Louis of Bavaria, and situated at the head of the pass, became secularized, and the peasants lost its ecclesiastical support. The renewed efforts of the Munich authorities again very nearly effected the entire suppression of the passion-play; but a deputation of the determined peasants pushed their way to the very throne of Max Joseph, then reigning in Bavaria, and obtained from him a special permission for its further continuance, and it is owing to this that the play is now given with more attempt at elaboration and perfection than anywhere else in Europe. The theater stands in a large field, just outside the village, has no roof, and is put up and taken down for each decennial representation. The stage consists of a broad, open space, 80 feet wide and 20 deep, which is in front of the drop-cuftain, and occupied by the chorns. Immediately behind-this Vorderbühne or front stage is another, with all the usual appointments of a theater, having on either side a balcony, a street running back, and pillars at the extreme end. The auditorium is oblong, and furnished only with wooden benches, and will seat 5,000 to 6,000 people. The slope of the floor is considerable, so that every one sees the whole stage. There are three boxes at the back of the house, in the middle, capable of seating 200 people, and intended, as my peasant guide remarked, for "royalty, counts, Americans, and other high personages,"

The corps of actors reaches the number of 400, all of whom reside in the village itself, so that every third person takes part in the play. The theatrical wardrobe is made more elegant for each decennial representation, and the additions this year, together with scenery, &c., have cost over \$10,000. The receipts in 1850 amounted to that sum. In 1860 the figure was still higher, and this season even a greater number of visitors is expected.

The lowest priced seats are 25 cents, and the seats in the princely boxes ruin a man to the amount of \$1 25. The same play is repeated every Sunday

during the Summer months. The parts are assigned to the actors in January, and the piece is rehearsed once a week until its first representation, which comes usually on the last Sunday in May. The chief rôles are assigned with great

care. The part of the Savior is given to the man who best combines a talent for acting and suitable age with a personal resemblance to the accepted ideal of Christ's face. It was rendered in 1850 by Joseph Flunger; in 1860 by Schauer, and this year by Joseph Meyer, carver in wood, and 36 years of age. I saw him this morning conversing in a very friendly manner with the Apostle Peter. The like ness of Meyer to the pictures of Christ is really very accessories of the play. The part of Mary, the mother of Jesus, has been given this year to the daughter of Flunger, The decennial recurrence of the play naturally prevents the same man from acting the same part more than twice, for otherwise 20 years would have clapsed between the first and last times, and he would have changed too much, for these honest peasants are unwilling to make old men young by the kindly assistance of rouge and

To-morrow we shall see the many-colored Tyrolean costumes in abundance, and on the day after the play itself. May nature be propitious, and neither bake us in the hot sun nor drench us with rain.

### FRANCE.

THE DIVISION IN THE PARTY OF THE LEFT COM-PLETE—SMALL-POX DECREASING—ELECTION

OF MASONIC GRAND MASTER - EXTENSIVE Panis, Tuesday, June 7, 1870

The breach in the party of the Left in the Corps Legislatif is complete. Differences of opinion as to the attitude to be maintained toward the Ollivier Ministry led to the separation. The Paris journals are attacking M. Ollivier for his course toward the party of

The small-pex is decreasing in this city, and the type of the disease is not so virulent as at first. Gen. Mellinet has been reflected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France by 160 votes. Carnot, formerly

a Republican Deputy to the Corps Legislatif, was also candidate, and received 125 votes. Owing to the long-continued dry weather, fires in the woods have occurred quite frequently throughout Europe lately. These have been attended in many cases with

loss of life and property. Yesterday a fire occurred in the beautiful forest of Fontainebleau, only a few miles from this city. It raged flercely nearly all day, sweeping over hundreds of acres, and causing much damage. The people of the city of Fontainebleau turned out in large force, and succeeded at last in checking the flames.

A man has been arrested at Marseilles, who is supposed to have made the murderous assault on the Austrian Gen. Grenneville, at Rome in 1808.

DULLNESS IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Tuesday, June 7, 1870. What is known as the "dead season" has fairly set in in commercial circles here. A few transact tions are made in mortgage bonds, and there is but little

### INDIA.

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP. BOMBAY, June 6, via. LONDON, June 7, 1870.

The prospects of the cotton crop are improving. Heavy rains have fallen in the planting districts, and the apprehensions of a short crop have been removed. VENEZUELA.

## CAPTURE OF PORTO CABELLO-MARACAIBO

CLOSED TO COMMERCE. HAVANA, June 5 .- Information from Venezuela announces that Porto Cabello has been taken by

President Guzman Blanco, and that the port of Maraeaibo has been closed to commerce.

SAN DOMINGO. EXCITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE RATI-FICATION OF THE TREATY.

Washington, June 7.—The Senate, in secret session to-day, had another long discussion on the sub-ject of the San Domingo treaty, and, it is said, one of the most exciting and bolsterous scenes occurred which has ever been witnessed in Executive Session. The friends of the treaty were especially excited. The opponents were also possessed of much bad feeling, and high words ensued. The Senators are very reticent on the subject, but some of the friends of the treaty, who were in consulfation with the President to-night, express the wish that the whole proceedings could be given to the public. The result of the session was the defeat of the resolution yesterday offered in secret session by Senator Schurz, charging fraud in the negotiation of the treaty, and improper means in pressing it upon the Senate, and directing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the whole matter relating to the negotiaton, and the progress of the treaty since. The resolution was degate the whole matter relating to the negotiaton, and the progress of the treaty since. The resolution was de-feated by a large vote, and it was evident that the opin-ion of Senators was averse to continuing the practice of investigating every rumor in circulation and every charge made by irresponsible persons.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT USE OF CUBAN BONDS IN WASHINGTON—THE INVESTIGA-TION TO BE RESUMED AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Washington, June 7.—Gen. Butler is about revive his investigation of the supposed Cuban lobby. -morrow he will introduce a resolution asking that certain contumacious witnesses be brought before the bar of the House and made to answer. The revival of this of the House and made to answer. The revival of the Suban lobby business is said to be the work of the Spansh Minister, who does it for the purpose of weakening the effect of Gen. Banks's promised effort for the Cuban cause next week. Señer Ruiz called on Gen. Batter totight, and expressed a desire that he should further purug his investigation, and make a report to the country.

# THE NEW DOMINION.

FENIAN RUMORS-OPPOSITION OF FRENCH SET-TLERS TO THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

TORONTO, June 7 .- It is stated that about 100 Chicago Fenians threatened a raid on a camp at Sault Marie. Preparations having been made to meet them, it is believed they decided to go to Duluth.

Intelligence has been received from Fort Garry that a arge meeting of French settlers had been held at White large meeting of French settlers had been and at the Horse Plains, when fighting and resistance to the Helver expedition was unanimously favored. It is lieved that a declaration of independence will be issue Riel is making no preparations to oppose the expetion. The Manitoba bill will probably be adopted by the Red River Logislature. Two companies of United Statinfantry have arrived at St. Josephs.

ACCIDENT TO THE CUNARD STEAMER TRIPOLI. Boston, June 7.—The Cunard steamer Tripdi, from Liverpool for Boston, in attempting to make this barbor, ran ashore et 11 o'clock this forenoon on the this harbor, ran ashore rt 11 o'clock this forchoon on the rocks og Cohasset. The steamer Charles Rearsons, and several tugs, went to her assistance, and she was got off without much difficulty on the flood tide, and after being extricated from her dangerous position proceeded for this city, reaching her berth at 7 p. m. The extent of the damage is not known, but it is probably confined to the forward part of the vessel's bottom, where a hole was stove, so that one of the compartments was filled with water. The injury is not serious. The passengers are all well.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. John Donohoe, alins John Bull, gave bail in vesterlay on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

Urbane at New-Elizabeth, Ind., was John Connor, aged 65, committed suicide in Philadelphia resteriar by hanging himself by his suspenders to a bed-post. ....The dead body of J. J. Merrill, a resident of

... In Amesbury, Mass., yesterday, John Campbell of his wife in a fit of jealousy. She is supposed to be mortally wounded impled! has been arrested.

....The silver-plating establishment of George P. The unoccupied distillery of McGuigan & Mur-phy, corier of Twents-third and South-sta. Philidelphia. was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Most of the machinery had been re-

Charles Leavenworth of New-Milford, Conn at brakeman on the Housatonic Railroad, while on the top of a train a mile south of Pittsfield, yesterday, was killed by coming act with a bridge.

.The British ship William Wilson sailed from In the U. S. Circuit Court of Boston yesterday

In the U. S. Circuit Court are a fining ment in Judge Clifford overruled the application for the arrest of judgment in cases of Charles H. Ward, Charles Mellin and Julias Hartwell, convict of being principals in the famous Statest. Irregularities two years a and Saturday near was assigned for their sentence. and Saturday near was assigned for their sentence.

Last evening, at the house of P. A. Halloway, in Ninthest, near Wharton, Philadelphia, Amelia McClaughia, age 26, a domestic, was shot and kilbed by a gas-fitter named William Stratton, who afterward shot and kilbed by a gas-fitter named William Stratton, who afterward shot and altiled himself. Stratton was of intemperate babits, and had been in the habit of visiting the girl. He was forbidden the house a few weeks ago. When he fired at her this evening he was those smoogh to get fire to her civilez, and but two laffa into has breast.

# THE INDIANS.

THE GRAND COUNCIL AT WASHINGTON. ADDRESS OF SECRETARY COX AND REPLY OF RED

CLOUD-WHAT THE INDIANS DESIRE. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The Great Council between the Indian delegations, the Secretary of the Inte-rior, and Commissioner Parker, was held at the Indian Office this morning. Several gentlemen holding official positions under the Government, having relations with the Indian tribes, were present. The red men took their seats in the Council Chamber about 11 o'clock, and th conference (lasted until 1. They were arrayed in full Indian costume, and were evidently much impressed with the importance of the occasion.

After the usual formalities of hand-shaking, the Com missioner announced to the chiefs that what Red Cloud had speken to them had been thought over, and the Secretary of the Interior would now reply. His words were the words of the President on the subject of Red Cloud's speech.

The Secretary then addressed the Indians at considerable length in relation to the requests they had made, and the feeling of the Government concerning them. He explained to them that when our people grew so fast as to crowd upon the Plains, we wanted to find a place for the Sloux to live, where they would not be disturbed. For that reason, our great soldier (Gen. Sherman) made the treaty to give them the country which they now have, and to take our own people out of it, so they might live there alone. Lately, some of our young people wanted to go there again to look for the gold in the hills, but the President refused to let them go, saying it had been promised to the Sioux, and they must keep it. They may be sure, therefore, that the President will do what he said, and they shall not be disturbed while they are in peace in that territory. He concluded as

We have asked Congress to give us plenty of money to continue feeding them, so that rations may be sure. We expect them to do that, so therefore we feel that that part of their request will be granted. We shall send them also the goods which we have promised, so that they and their wives and children shall have clothing to wear. They ask for powder and lead. I want to tell them just what we feel about that. The white people who live on the frontier have been frightened. They say that Red Cloud and his people have been threatening them. They are afraid they will burt the people along the frontier. We want Red Cloud and his people to say to us here, before they go away, that they will never do so, and that they will keep peace with all our people who are there. When they have said that, and we can tell the people so, we think they will no longer be afraid to let them have arms to hunt with. There have been people killed near the Union Pacific Railroad, and we do not know who did it. Some say it was the Sloux, others that it was the Cheyennes, and still others lay the biame upon At this point Red Cloud, who was a very attentive list-

At this point Red Cloud, who was a very attentive listener to what the Secretary was saying, remarked that he had heard this reported before he left the country. There were no Sloux south of the railroad. They were across

Secretary Cox resuming, said:

Secretary Cox resuming, said:

We will believe what Red Cloud says, but as our people are frightened, we cannot say that we will give them guns. We must wait till there is peace with all the Indians before we can do it. Our people are not to come on the Indian reservations, but they will come out along the line of the railroads, and be near them in that way. The Government will send Mr. Bruno (whose presence at the Council was indicated to the Indians) this Sammer to see them, and to see that they get the rations which will be sent to them. When he goes he will ask which is the best thing we can do for them. He will ask if any-body has done them any wrong, and they can tell him when he comes back. We will try to do what he says they need to have done. The great thing we want to say to them is that if they will keep peace we will try to do everything they ask that is right.

This concluded the Secretary's speech to the Indians,

This concluded the Secretary's speech to the Indians, and after a few moments, during which Red Cloud seemed to be in a very deliberative mood, that distinnished chief arose and came to the table where sat the officials. He shook hands with those at the table in the

reports of the President and Vice-President were read. The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts were \$2.644 49, and the disbursements, \$1,345 69. The new officers were then installed, the retiring President welcoming the incoming President, who replied in a neat speech. Various invitations were accepted. The following Committees were announced:

\*\*Optimization were announced!\*\*

\*\*Optimization were announced!\*

\*\*Optimization were announced!\*\*

\*\*Optimization were announced!\*

\*\*Optimization were announced!\*\*

\*\*Optimization were announced!\*

\*\*Optimiza efficials. He shook hands with those at the table in the council-room, and delivered the following oration:

I came from where the sun sets. You were raised on chairs. I want to sit where the sun sets. Here the Indian warrior sat upon the floor in Indian fashion and proceeded.] The Great Spirit has raised me this wer. He raised me naked. I run no opposition to use treat Father who sits in the White House. I don't want to fight. I have offered my prayer to the Great Father so that I might come here safe and well. What I have to say to you, and to these men, and to my Great Father, is this: Look at me. I was raised where the sun rises, and I come from where he sets. Whose voice was first heard in this land! It was the red people who used the bow. The Great Father may be good and kind, but I can't see it. I am good and kind to the white people, and have given my lands, and have now come from where the sun sets to see you. The Great Father has sent his people out there, and left me nothing but an island. Our nation is meiting away like the snow on the side of the hills, where the sun is warm, while your people are like the bindes of grass in Spring, when Summer is coming. I don't want to see the white people making roads in our country. Now that I have come unto my Great Father's land, see if I have any blood when I return to my home. The the sun is warm; while your people are like the blades of grass in Spring, when Summer is coming. I don't want to see the white people making roads in our country. Now that I have come unto my Great Father's land, see if I have any blood when I return to my, home. The white people have sprinkled blood on the blades of grass about the line of Fort Fetterman. Tell the Great Father to remove that fort, then we will be peaceful, and there is will be no more trouble. I have got two mountains in that country—Black Hill and Big Horn. I want no roads there. There have been stakes driven in that country, and I want them removed. I have told these things three times, and I now have come here to tell them for the fourth time. I have made up my mind to talk that way. I don't want my reservation on the Missouri. Some of these people here are from there, and I know what I say. What I hear is that my children and old men are dying off like sheep. The country don't suit them. I was born at the Forks of the Platte. My father and mother told me that the land there belonged to me. From the north and the west the Red Nation has come into the Great Father's house. We are the last of the Ogalialas. We have come to know the facts from our Father, why the promises which have been made to us have not been kept. I want two or three traders that we ask for. At the mouth of Horse Creek, in 1822, there was a treaty made, and the man who made that service for the Government told me the truth. Goods which have been sent out to me have been stolen all along the road, and only a handful would reach me to go among my nation. Look at me. Here I am, poor and naked. I was not raised with at me. I always want to ...B. J. Dorsey of San Francisco has shipped 150

Each sentence of this speech was received with loud

grunts, denoting hearty applicase from the Indians After Red Cloud concluded, Little Bear made a short

speech complaining of bad treatment by soldiers and others while he was engaged in farming operations. Several of his young men, he said, were shot hunting, and that ended his corn raising. He reiterated the main features and complaints of Red Cloud's speech Secretary Cox promised to report all that had been said o the President, and arrange a time for meeting with him. The present conference practically ends the busi-

ness of hearing complaints and determining action on them, as was evidenced by the speech of the Secretary. Both Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made strong appeals to-day for the pardon of John Richard, the half-breed

to-day for the partion of John Richard, the man-breed who recently killed a soldier at Fort Fetterman, and who is here with Red Cloud's party as interpreter. This, they have been informed by the Commissioner, is being considered by the President.

They were invited to an extertainment at a deaf and dumb asylum, but Red Cloud declined, saying if he was to see the Great Father again he wanted time to deliberate upon what to say. RESERVATIONS TO BE PROTECTED BY THE

Washington, June 7 .- The following order

Washington, during the from the War Department is published:
When lands are secured to the Indians by treaty against occupation by the whites, the military commanders shall keep intruders off by military force, if necessary, until such time as the Indian title is extinguished or the lands

are opened by Congress for settlement. PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON BEAR CREEK St. Louis, June 7 .- Capt. Mitchell of the 5th

nfantry, who arrived here yesterday from the Indian ountry, furnishes an account of the recent attack on Bear Creek Station, 40 miles south of Fort Dodge. Thirty Bear Creek Station, 40 miles south of Fort Dodge. Thirty-five Indians came to the Station, which was guarded by Sergeant Murray and four men of the 3d Infaniry, who represented themselves as Arrapahoes. After cooking and cating some time in a friendly manner allbut seven left. Those remaining then shot two of Murray's men and severely wounded the sergeant himself, after which they fled. Sixty mules belonging to Mr. Tramy, a trader of Camp Supply, were run off, and one herder was killed. Two or three other men were also killed at different places.

A BIGAMIST PROSECUTED BY HIS CHILDREN. BALTIMORE, Md., June 7 .- Thomas Wills, arested here at the instance of his son on a charge of being PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## TO THE PACIFIC.

resided in England, where he married his first wife in 1842. He descrited her in 1861, coming to this country. Several years afterward she followed and found him in Vermont. They then lived together as husband and wife in Philadelphia until about two years ago, when he again descrited her. The wife again found him in New-York where, upon charges preferred by her, he was arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island. Wills alleges that he served out his full term, but his son asserts that he escaped. He came to Baltimore, and on the 28th of October last, married a Miss Harvey (who keeps a millinery store in West Baltimore-st, under the name of Henry Roberts. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fuller. Wills's first wife and their two sons, aged respectively 22 and 24 years, were present at the examination last evening before the Justice. Wills is aged 40, of large stature, and was a brewer and distiller in England. NOTES FROM OUR NEW FIELD OF TRAVEL NO. II.

ON THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD. SALT LAKE CITY, May 20 .- It was a relief to leave Omaha, where for three days I had endured a terrifle south-wind and such clouds of sand and dust as I have never seen except in the African deserts. This khamseen (as it would be called in Egypt) kept me within doors most of the time, and prevented me from

within doors most of the time, and prevented me from seeing all the growth of the place since my former visit. The transfer of passengers and baggage from the four eastern roads is still tedlous and inconvenient, and the trains on the Union Pacific Road do not often start until an hour or two after the appointed time. We got off, however, after a delay of three-quarters of an hour, and started with two locometives to elimb the hills behind THE ORIGINAL CANARD, PRETENDING TO COME Omaba. Our train consisted of five passenger cars, well filled, and the officers' car, containing Mr. Sickels, Engineer-in-Chief; Mr. Nichols, Deputy Superintendent; Mr. Milner Roberts, and Max Hjortsberg, Major Lawsence, Engineers, and some other gentlemen, bound for Wasatch, to investigate a case of contract. I had the good fortune to be of this party-a courtesy which insured me luxurious quarters and a more satisfactory inspection of the road than I could have obtained from one of the passen

ger cars. After thirty miles of high, rolling prairie, the road en ters the Platte Valley, and begins its long course of tan gents, with a grade averaging ten feet to the mile. Freont, where the train stops for dinner, and Columbu forty-five miles further, are brisk, growing towns, and the great valley, twenty or thirty miles broad, is fast filling up with settlers. It was a luxury to speed over its superb stretch of green and breathe the blosson

A WAR OF RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IN ROUMANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—A fearful war of religious intolerance has broken out in the province of Roumania, a metropolitan province of the Turkish Empire, in the south of Europe. For some time the native Christians have manifested a spirit of fearful vindictiveness against the Jewish population, who have endeavored in vain to obtain from the Government some protection against outrage and extortion. A scret movement has been in organization for some time for the extermination of the inoffensive Jews, and the deep and deadly hatred of the bigoted populace has only been slumbering, awaiting a vent for its fury. On Sunday last, by a preconcerted signal, the Christian populace rose, and the fearful work of butchery was inaugurated. At an early hour the houses of all Jews were invaded, and those of the occupants who were unable to escape were massacred in cold blood. The fiscing israelites were pursued through the town by an armed mob, and murdered wherever caught. Men, women, and children were ruthlessly slain. The fury of the populace, inflamed with religious bigotry, only exhausted itself for want of victims. In all the principal towns the fearful work of butchery prevailed, and thousands of men, women and children of the unfortunate class were butchered in cold blood. The work of slaughter still goes on in the interior, and nothing has yet been heard of any movement by the authorities to suppress it. The reigning Frince is absent from the Province, and advantage was taken of this to complete the total extermination of all Jews from the province. Prince Charles is hurrying home, and energetic measures will at once be taken by the Sulfan to suppress this religious cmeute. Meanwhile the fury of the mob continues unabated, finding fresh victims to glut its insatiate fury.

A CONFESSION THACT IT STARTED IN PARIS. scented air of those immense natural gardens. At Lone Tree, 132 miles from Omaha, I recognized the neadow in which I had been deposited by the Denver stage, in July, 1866. This was then the western terminus of the railway, with a gap of nearly 1,600 miles between it and the California end! Between Lone Tree and Fort Kearney, which we passed at dark, I could not detect much increase of settlement. The bountiful levels of the Platte are still waiting for their harvests. Few of the farms near the river are visible from the track, and the lands through which the latter runs are not yet held

VICTIMS to glut its insatiate fary.

A CONFESSION THAT IT STARTED IN PARIS.

[By the American Press Association.]

PARIS, June 6—Midnight.—The information respecting the massacre of the Jews in Roumania, as telegraphed to the American Press Association, emanated from the Central Committee of the Alliance Israelite Universelle of Paris. betimes in order to eatch the first view of the Rocky Mountains at dawn. But the station at that hour was Lodge Pole, lying between the stony ridges which inclose hundred miles further one looks in vain for a glimpse of the snowy peaks. We were already 4,000 feet above sea; the air was sharp and keen, and the grass, so deep and rich along the Platte, here just began to cover the gray of the soil. At each station there is a guard of soldiers, rather to protect the men and stock, and to signal any roving body of Indians, than for the safety of the trains. The company does not anticipate any interference with the road. The sentinel patrolling the bluff at Antelepe looked, I thought, very lonely and uncom-

No further information has been received concerning the reported massacre of Jews in Roumania. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of several prominent Israelities of this city was held, and a telegram was sent by Mr. M. S. Isanes of The Jewish Messenger to Monteliore, the head of the board of deputies of English Jews in London. The telegram requested a specific communication regarding the condition of the Jews in Roumania since the 20th of May. Up to that time intelligence from that country had not been trustwerthy, but the reply which this telegram will invite is expected to state the truth regarding the reported massacre. A preliminary meeting will be held to-day, at which measures wisi be taken to call a mass meeting, provided the dispatch confirms the discredited report. The Board of Delegates yesterday expressed themselves unwilling to make any public demonstration until the facts were ascertained, and deprecated the precipitate movements of the Jewish societies in the West. Prairie dogs came out of their holes as the sun grew warmer, groups of antelopes cantered about in the dis-tance, and a solitary wolf sneaked away at our approach; but the buffalo seems to have left this region. The country, in its present state, is excellent grazing land, and all the bottoms will, in time, be cultivated. After passing Antelope, the limestone bluffs become more frequent, and the grade increases to 40 feet the mile Then come Pine Bluffs, which are now naked, recky ridges, the pine trees which formerly clothed them having been entirely cut away for railroad ties and fuel, Near Hillsdale, and only 40 miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains, I caught the first view of the Black Hills in the north, and Long's Peak in the south-the latter some 80 miles off, and flushed with rose in the

Cheyenne is described as being at the foot of the meuntains, but to the eye it is scated on an interminable plain. The houses are scattered over a large area, and give one the impression that an important city is growing into existence. Most of the buildings are the rudest shanties, and the railroad is faced with a long line of "saloons displaying biscuit, herrings, cheese, oranges, beer, and bad clgars, all of which seem to be irresistible tempta-tions to a certain class of passengers. Here the Denver ranch train, with new-fashioned cars of an elegance un known in the older States, waits upon a side-track; here, also, the hungry overland passengers make a rush for breakfast. We, who had finished our meal on the way, took a rapid view of the charming mess-agates in a neighboring jewelry store; but in twenty minutes the signal was given, and we began the ascent of the highest

railroad summit in the world, Cheyenne is already 6,000 feet above the sea, and the read climbs 2,210 feet further in the next 13 miles. A crystalline atmosphere, large distances and the treemlar undulations of the surface deceive the eye We still seem to be moving over a nearly level country. and as often as we look forward for the high peaks, which, we imagine, must guard the pass, we see nothing but broad gray slopes, dotted with heaps of rocks or with ragged pines. North and south, the tops of son untains are seen at intervals, as over the edges of a high plain. The track winds a little to aveid occasional ridges, and there are some cuttings and embankments; but we reach the crest without having encountered more than the most ordinary difficulties, and almost without alizing that we have left the Plains. The road-bed is made of disintegrated rock, a natural ballasting of the ost solid and durable character, and the cuttings are guarded by snow-ferces, eight feet in hight. Gangs of men are still employed, at intervals of five or six miles in replacing defective ties and keeping every part of the track in the best order. The train runs with remarkable smoothness and stendiness, the natural solidity of the road being so great that the roughness inchlent to new ines is unknown. It is, in fact, one of the very best and safest railroads in the United States.

I confess that I am greatly disappointed in the appear ice of the Rocky Mountains at this point. There is no long, unbroken, signy chain, as at Denver-no sweep from the plains into tills, liminous ether. The group about Long's Feak locks far and low; the Black Hills, searer at hand, are neither lefty nor grand in form; and all between seems to be a broken, barren table-land, givg but one fleeting glimpse of a lower distance in the rent, as we climb. No one has seen the Rocky Mountains who only sees them here. After passing through Granite Canon (which is simply

cutting through perphyry) the country becomes more oken, and de-blate in the extreme. Patches of snow fill the gulleys, and the snow-fences, at exposed points, are triple, the lines leing placed 50 or 60 feet apart; yet bright blue and golden flowers are in blossom, and an oc casional pony fattens on the gray bunch-grass. Then the rock changes to red granite; the few pines which have been spared are stunted and wind-worried; there is a sech of ice in the air, breathing becomes rapid, a round house with five stalls looms up shead, and we are at Sherman, 8,240 feet above the sen-level. This is 2,500 feet higher than any other point yet reached by the loco

I am not so much surprised at the excellence of the road, which is accounted for by the natural solidity of its bed, as at the easy character of the ascent. The railway across the Brenner, the Tyrol, which surmounts a summit of 5,000 feet, had a tenfold difficulty of surface to vercome; even the New-York and Eric, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio, have had natch more labor and expense in crossing the Alleghanies. The wonder is that the facilities for building this plar ever uitnessed in the United States.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors and stockholders of the St. Loub. Allow and Terre Haute Railway Company, in St. Louis on Monday, a new Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year, of whom the following were from New Yerk: Mesors, Chas. Butler, Thos. Denny, Robert Hogardon, S. J. Thlein, and Russell Sage. The new Board elected the following officers: President, Chas. Butler: Vice President, Geo. W. Parker; Saperimendent and Poeretary, W. G. Broughton, and Assistant Secretary, G. H. Garler. The report made shows the total expenditures of 1860 to have been \$119,167; total earnings in 1959 were \$550,023. read should never have been guessed until after its contruction was begun.

At Sherman the high, broken table-land begins to fail toward the west. We cross Dale Creek by a bridge of substantial trestle-work, 132 feet high, and then descend to Laramie Plains through a bleak region, covered with age-bush and mounds of granite rock. The Black Hills on the north and the Medicine-Bow Mountains on the south increase in appearent hight; and on reaching Lara-nie, 24 miles further and 1,100 feet lower, we begin to have something like Alpine scenery. There are fires in the passenger cars, but, for my part, I do not feel the need of them. The aid is exquisitely pure and inspiring, and, although we have breakfasted at Cheyenne, we have Coopen of Rispedeld, Treasurer.

Gov. Genry yesterday issued an address to the freemen of Penerlyania declaring that the list Legislature had passed a hill to take from the sinking fand of the Commonwealth secontices amounting to #1.500.000, and to substitute therefor, very inferior, if not utterly worthless obligations, the securities so taken to be for the use of certain affiliated corporations, including the railroad line from Jersey shore through Pennsylvania to Bufalo, N. Y. He declares that the attempt was defeated only by the interposition of executive veto, and he attempt was defeated only by the interposition of executive veto, and he attempt was defeated only by the interposition of executive veto, and he take upon the voters of Pennsylvania to so interest their representatives that the question of robbing the Commonwealth in this maner will not be attempted hereafter. He expresses fears as to the consequences of indifference in the choice of legislators next Fall, and arges that the assant upon the Treasury last Winter may have the effect of the people refusing to recilect the members of both Houses who formed the scheme. The schirces is long, and is creating some sits among politicians throughout the Nista. already an appetite for the excellent early dinner which we find at the large station betel at Laramie. Here there is already a little town, some gardening, and one of the inest grazing regions in the country. The potatoes Laramie, on account of its delightful air, and the cou fortable quarters which it already offers, is destined to become a Summer resort. The mercury never rises beyoud 83°, and the nights are always cool enough for

For the rest of the day the road is winding, with continual changes of grade, varying from 16 to 64 feet to the